W. S. HANCOCK, OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. HON. WM. H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN V. WRIGHT, OF MAURY.

THE FUTURE OF MEMPHIS. Since 1873, when Memphis encountered one of the most serious of her reverses, there has not come to us so many evidences of a prosperous fature as reach us now every day. Not only from the cotton-the foundation of all our commerce and industries-but from every other department of trade we have the most encouraging reports-reports that justify preparations on a scale that a few years back would have been regarded as wild and visionary and impossible of realization. The cotton men have increased their shed room, the compress men have concentrated their power, and the ratiroads have united to complete facilities for the cheap handling, storage and compressing of the staple not equaled by those of any city in the country. By the first of Ostober we shall be able to store 175,000 bales of cotton at one time in sheds as nearly fire-proof as is possible to make them—most of them rated A 1
by the insurance companies. To three of these
sheds, each of them of capacity for 35,000
bales of cotton at one time, all the railroads
entering the city will have a trackway, by
which they can deliver cotton consigned to
city dealers, and where after sale has been
made of it and it has been compressed, it
can, without drayage or extra handing, be
loaded on cars for delivery at New England
mills, or at any of the Atlantic ports for shipment to Europe. In this way much of the
expense now attendant upon the frequent
hauling and handling of cotton will be dispensed with, and the damage hitherto abtendant upon exposure be avoided. No interior point in the Union can match thus for
convepience and cheapness, and we feel sure
that our planter friends will reimburse the
extraordinary outlay by increasing not only
their shipments of cotton, but their orders
for marchandine. But thus in set all that
has been done. The merchants of the city
individually have made preparations for a
greatly increased trade, warranted not only
by the reports of more than
average crops, but by the good
will expressed by their customers and
the enlargement of their limits of trade. For
all this the city is a possible to the staple
meters and the Rottor of the Section where insured the none of the staple
most of the most posting the Most of the Section, where insuranted of a transaction
is, to say the least, very quest onable. There are
some exceptions, but responsible houses who deliver
the full quantity they sell, and settle reclamations
promptly, are comparatively few. These are the men who
mills began to turn their orders
some exceptions, but responsible houses who deliver
the full quantity they sell, and settle reclamations
promptly, are comparatively few. These so called
contracters whose quantities of the Staple
and deliver, but have a submatch the city of the continue of the mills began to turn their cotton of the most post of the mill that
has been done. The merchants of the city
indiv ble to make them-most of them rated A 1 southern Buyers and the New England the enlargement of their limits of trade. For all this the city is being put in a condition that will surprise visitors during the coming fall and winter. Thanks to our Taxing-District government, the principal streets are being well paved with stone, and the leves is being repaired. The sidewalks are being widened, the unsightly and unsanitary awaings that so long dwarfed the fair proportions of our leading thoroughfares are being put in the very best order. Socially, Memphis will be more brilliant than ever. Besides the usual round of private parties and balls, there will be many public affairs that will of themselves prove very attractive to people beyond our borders. The Freemasons, first in every good work, contemplate a banquel, to which the most illustrious of the ancient fraternity will be ignited. It is possible that our military companies may get up one or more competitive drills that will bring pecfle from abroad, a great match race in which Maud S. and St. Julien will be the competitors for a heavy puras is not impossible, and then there will be the Mardi Gras display on a scale of magnificence quite equal to anything ever attempted by the Memphi in the happy intervals between the carnivals of death that it is to be hoped we are forever freed from. The Taxater also promises to be more than ever attractive. B. sides the stars and companies that usually make the circuit, we are promised all the extraordinary attractions that may be organized during the year, including English opera and Sarah Bernhardt, the greatest of living French artists, the successor of Rachel. Whatever New York produces of new plays will be put upon our stage, which will also be occupied by the best of our amateurs in the musical as well as the dramatic line. It will thus be seen that there is to be a revival all along the line in trade, traffic and travel, and in will put off the trappings of mourning and of

paring for a bright, a prosperous, and a

becomes her youth and beauty. She is pre-

ENCOURAGE THE RAILBOADS. New York Bulletin: The census returns, as far as received, seem to make a rather poor showing for the trade centers on the Mississippi. New Orleans, which has constituted railroad business, and depends chaffy on river railroad business, and depends chaffy on river traffic, has fallen behind all the other large cities in its rate of growth. Vicksburg has fallen off in population, and as for Memphis. smaller city than it was ten years ago. The returns from St. Louis are no as encouraging as was anticipated. On the upper Mississippi there are similar evidences of a lack of growth. Quincy has barely held its own, and Hannibal falls behind. In fact, about the only towns that have kept up with the natural rate of growth owe it to their railroad connections; and it is not until we come to Minneapolis and St. Paul, which are not river cities, but railroad cities, that we encounter that rapid growth which indicates in view of these facts, remarks with point:

In view of these facts, remarks with point:

The situation is not a pleasant one, and there are two ways of dealing with it. We may continue our past stupidity, pretend that it is not so, go on boasting and making believe and work hard to keep poor; or we may recognize that the river can neither create carsoes nor haul them to the bank. It can carry only such trade as the railroad brings to the wharf; and unless a city is furnished with a system of railroad connections complete in all its features, well requipped, well organized, harmonious in its workings and extending its main lines and branches with an arterial ramification into the producing regions, the city is going to got left. St. Louis has hitherty neglected the railroads, and the railroads have neglected St. Louis.

The facts shows stated are worth, the core

The facts above stated are worth, the serious consideration of thoughtful men. White the river interests should be fostered and encouraged by cities and States as well as by the national government, we must not lose sight of the fact that this is an age of railroads, and that those cities have grown most solidly as well as most rapidly where, as we roads are united and are encouraged by an enlightened public sentiment. Within the grow in population to an extent surpassing anything in the history of the country, and that we shall be able to show in 1890 an increase in the number of railroads and in the far been fruitlessly directed. A rathroad to Selma by Holly Springs is much needed, but very much more we need one to Jefferson. Texas, and still more one to Kunsas City. In the reawakening which is apparent in all departments of trade, we must not lose sight of these so long projected railroads; and we must do something more than talk about them. We must take hold of and push them and invest some of our own accumulations of capital as an carnest of our faith in them. We may have, as we have had to consider of the accumulation of the accumulation of the sound of the soun day for reviling and abusing them has passed. We have done for them here in the past few months what we should have done twenty years ago-we have given them the right of way to a common center, to a union depot, the savings by which, in the handling of freights and trans-fer of passengers, will in a short time fully reimburse the outlay, increasing the credit Memphis has for enterprise in every depart-ment of trade. We must encourage the

BOSTON'S COTTON TRADE.

The Causes that Have I ed to its Diminu tion-Present Mode of Conducting the Business-Proposition to Weed Out the Southern Buyers.

The New England Mills Advised to Withhold Their Orders for One Season from southern Markets to Compel a Market-The Growth of Wealth at the South,

The following letter is copied from the Boston Herald, of last Sunday. It is of terests it assails. It advises a return to an old and exploded method of doing business bat the mills will hardly avail themselves of. The cotton-buyers who supply the New Eng-land mills are among the very first merchants land mills are among the very first merchants at the south; they are gentlemen of probity and intelligence, who serve their clients faithfully, their continuance as agents for many years being a guarantee both of their usefulness and probity. "Video" writes well, but it will take something more than his special pleading to bring about the revolution he

SAMPLES DRAWN FROM COTTON

DWINDLED TO SMAIL PROPORTIONS

DWINDLED TO SMAIL PROPORTIONS

now, and without a general movement on the part
of spinoers to change back again, the old ways cannot be resumed. Desides, it isn't picasent to have
the hand-some offices of the treasurers littered up
with insumerable cotion samples; it takes time to
examine them, and one has to unbend a good deal
intesting staple, etc., and it is so much easier and
pleasanter just to receive a telegram making an offer, and a swer it without moving from the easycoair. Ten words by telegram will buy all the cotton one wants at less than Boston quotations; it
looks cheap (on paper). One has escaped the annoyance of the brokers and their samples, likewise
the responsibility of personally making selections,
and altogether (without reference to how the purchases will burn out) it is a very dignifed and handsome way of doing business. If the purchases do
not term out well, it can't be helped; there was no
other way to do; there was no assortment of cotion
anywhere but in the south, and the stockholders,
who don't know anything about it, must bear the loss,
and excuse the bunder. And so the system continstanding their proverbial sharpness, are not, probably, more dishonest than people of other sections of
the country; and yet here it is thought to be safe and
wise to throw around every mercantile transaction
all possible safeguards to insure good raith between
buyer and seller. Strange to say the very men who
would not (ordinarily) pay a Boston dealer a bill forcotion without the opportunity to get the cotion to
the mills and examine it, will buy of a comparatively
unknown southern "cotton buser" thousands of
bales on a type sample not over a pound or two in
weight, and pay the bills of exchange as soon as the
mails and the banks can present them, and from
two weeks to two months before the exton can posshily reach the mills. They will require of a Boston
dealer the sworn certificate of a Boston weigher as
to the weight of the cotton they buy, sut will DWINDLED TO SMALL PROPORTIONS woe, and assume the bright garb that better

and pay for the weights on the invoice of the southern 'buyer." It is fair to assume, perhaps, that, where there are no safeguards, there is considerable cheating; otherwise, what is their value? It would be interesting (especially to stockholders) to know just the amount of claims in shape of reclamations against southern people now in hands of spinners which are uncollectable. No doubt they will amount to many thousands of dellars; and, if cotton were examined by a competent person and weighed on arrival, instead of being hurried into the mills without critical examination. as is too generally the case, the just and necessary claims which would be made in a single season would be startling. There are three items that enter into the cost of cotton which treasurers of mills seldom take into secount. The first is loss in weight. Ordinarily cotton will lose in weight from three to dwe pounds per bale in transit from the south, but a slight exposure to weather may cause it to 'hold out' or even to gain in weight over the invoice. Now it would be unfair and untrue to say that every man in the south is a thief, but, no doubt, it is as difficult to tell the hunest from the dishonest down there as it is in higher latitudes, and it is no stretch of the imagination of those who have been in the cotton business when they assert that many invoices are raised five, ten or more pounds per bale in the hope and expectation that a little exposure to rain on railroad platforms and in transit will cover up the irsued, if by chance the cotton should be weighed at the mill it abound one five pounds per bale, the southern "buyer" is not beld accountable, as by the terms of the pounds. If a greater loss is discovered it is easy for him to attribute it to "stealage" in transit, and to retain his customer. The account lem is, loss in grade or quality. That there is such a loss and that he more than a little exposure to rain on loss in excess of the pounds. If a greater loss is discovered it is easy for him to attribute it to "stealage ACCEPT WITHOUT QUESTION

PRESENT SYSTEM OF DOING BUSINESS

PRESENT SYSTEM OF DOING BUSINESS there is no provision made to prevent it. Rroept in the early part of each season, when all the cotton is high grade, the mills, not always, but often enough to make it a very serious matter, pay for better cotton than they receive. If they employed experts at their mills to critically examine their cotton on arrival, some of the frauds might be prevented; but either this is deemed an unn-cessary expense, or the treasurers do not want to know how badly they are cheated, for it is not done. An order is telegraphed the southern buyer; he ships the cotton, drawe his bills of exchange, and forwards the samples of the shipment to the treasurer. If the samples appear to be satisfactory, the cotton is supposed to be, also; the drafts are paid, and the cotton core into the mill on arrival without critical examination. When the chee with which samples may be "deaconed" under such circumstances is considered, such faith in numan integrity would be sublime were it not so expensive to the stockholders. Even when the cotton is ordered through a histon broker, and the shipper's samples are passed upon him still it is only the samples that are passed upon and not the cotton itself, after arrival. There is but one way to check the enormous loss (*xcept to abandon the present system of buying, altogether, which would be better), and that is for the mills to submit the types or samples on which they have bought cotton to an expert who shall sample, examine and weigh the cotton on arrival, and report minutely upon the delivery, each offer sent out south to be accepted on condition of such classification by an expert. If all mills at piaces like Lowell and Lawrence would combine and employ one man in each plact od to the pusiness. It would cost them a very small sum per bale. The third them is loss in interest. This matter has been poon-pooned a good teal as though it was too inconsiderable to be worthy of notice. The same business principles which apply to

interest on the \$00,000. Suppose, for a comparison, that a treasurer burs, on same day, two lots of cotion of equal grade, and at equal cost landed at hits mill, one in the south and the other in Boston. He will pay his southern purchase in from three to five days, or about a week before the Boston bill matures. The Boston cotion goes into the mill (say, on an average) about 40 days before the other lot arrives from the south, and is, therefore, so much nearesthe market in shape of manufactured goods, and, consequently, of returns on the livestment, than the southern purchase. If each let was vaued at \$50,000, then the interest on his southern purchase for thirty days, at six per cent, will amount to \$250; and if money is valued at that rate, then the last-named purchase is so much the dearer of the the last-named purchase is so much the dearer of the Boston prices is manifestly erroneous and unfair which does not take cognizance of the three items above named—loss in weight, loss in grade or quality, and loss of interest. But, aside from fail com-

parisons, there is no question that the present sys-tem of doing business greatly enhances the price of cotton in both northern and southern markets. When the products of any country have to seek a market, the purchaser has the advantage, but when all the ends of the earth are running after them, and competing to obtain them in the country where they are produced, the producers get about their own prices. This is

older than the cotton industry itself and does not require any profound thinking to understand it. Let the New England mills withhold their orders for one season from the southern markets, and they would soon find a large and varied assortment of cotton in Boston and either northern markets near home. from which they could select their supplies at cheaper rates than they now pay. The south cannot carry her immense crop. Southern factors would be obliged to real ze on their cotton, and with only a demand at home from foreign sources, they would be obliged to seek a market for a large portion of their stocks by consigning them to commission houses in the north. Thus co ton would be brought to the very doors of the mills seeking a purchaser, and instead of paying for it a long time in advance of delivery, there would be ample time for examination, p-rhaps to use it up—say i-n, thirty, sixiy days, or more, before the bills matured. Probably no section of the country has grown rich so fast in the last fifteen years as the south. The war left the people with nothing but their land. To day there is a great deal of wealth there; many farmers have money to lend, and in the State of G orgia, we are told, the negroes, who had not even land of their own to begin on, now have several millions of dollars on deposit. The great west, with all her industry and thrift and her bountiful crops, cannot show such rapid strides. Probably no part of the world contibuting more largely to he prosperity than the stockholders A LAW OF TRAUE

heriff and her bountiful crops, cannot show such rapid strides. Probably
no part of the world contibution
price of cotton in the way above indicated. Take
last winter for example. Between October and
January the mills bought about ten months stock.
It was salpped faster than the transportation lines
could carry it, and in many places the roads were
blockaded. Treasurers were wild to buy outlon;
they sent orders themselves direct to the south, they
semployed brokers in Bostan and elsewhere to do so
for them; they even sometimes virtually bid against
themselves, by giving orders to two brokers, who
telegraphed to the same town, offering on the same
lot of cotton, and by this insane haste they ran the

ATTEMPTED BAPE

Of a Little Girl by Three Negro Boys Difficulty Prevented.

Evansville, Ind., August 20—Early Tuesday evening, as a little girl, with two companions, was returning from seeing one of their playmates home, she was suddenly seized by two little negro boye, about ten or eleven years of age, who held her while a third, a year or so older than the others, attempted improper liberties with her. She screamed, however, and, being a very strong little girl, succeeded in breaking away from their grasp and made her way home. Upon arriving there, she told her parents of what had happened, and, as a matter of curse, they were both thrown into the very wildest state of excitement. The father, however, recovering himself, set out at once for the scene of the assault, taking his little daughter with him to identify her assailants. The eldest and chief aggressor was observed by the child standing on the pivement near where the effense had been committed. As soon as he was pointed out to the distressed father, the latter seized him roughly by the arm. The boy, before the gentleman had spoken to him, cried out, "I didn't do nothing," thus declaring his the child standing on the pivement near where the cffense had been committed. As soon as he was pointed out to the distressed father, the latter seized him roughly by the arm. Toe boy, before the gentleman had spoken to him, cried out, "I didn't do nothing," thus declaring his knowledge of the gentleman's purpose and his own guilt. The little girl's father then struck him several blows, when the boy's stepfather, who was near them, made a movement as if to strike the gentleman with a chair. The latter, seeing the intention of the colored man, turned upon him, drew a pistol and, placing it at the colored man's head said he would blow his brains out if he grandfather of the little girl, and the father of the gentleman, came up, and seeing the serious situation of affairs led his son home.

A remarkable fact in compaction with the mat. young, the eldest not being over thirteen years of age. But they are evidently the very worst characters, particularly the one offering the indignity to the little girl, and are fast blossoming for the gallows.

ANOTHER COAL-OIL FIRE.

Two Tanks, Aggregating seventy-nver Thousand Barrels, Set on Fire by Lightning. BRADFORD, PA, August 19 .- During

BRADFORD, PA. August 19.—During a heavy thunder-storm at five o'cicck this afternoon, lightning struck two twenty-five thousand-barrel iron tasks at Daltas City, six miles northeast of Bradford. Fifty thousand barrels of oil are now burning. One tank belongs to the United and the other to the Tidewater Pipe-line. Both companies have summoned a force of men to the scene to dig a trench and prevent the spread of have summoned a force of men to the scene to dig a trench and prevent the spread of the fire. The village is not in danger of the other iron tanks in the same vicinity. A telegram to the Daily Rra, at midnight, gives the opinion that the fire can probably be confined to the tanks now burning. It is expected the tanks will overflow before six o'clock to morrow morning. Everything depends upon the result of the overflow as to the spread of the fire. If dams can be made and trenches dug sufficiently large and deep to hold the burning oil the fire will be checked; if not, much other property must be consumed. The night is very dark, and the spectacle is indeed terribly grand.

Later.—The tanks have overflowed, and the United lines have their pumps and engines moved to a place of safety.

DOW'S DILEMMA.

rejecting With Perk Puts the Gen tleman Deep in the Nine-Hole.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Some time ago Ass Dow sold fifteen thousand barrels of year pork at about ten dolfars per barrel and has been margining as fine market advanced. Yesterday he was called on for additional margins by the breker to whom he sold and who is supposed to represent Armour & Co. Dow refused to respond, taking the ground that the present quoted price of pork is fictitious, that the process by which margins are being extorted from short sellers is traudelent. The price of year pork at the close today was thirteen dolfars and twenty-five cents per barrel. This action of Mr. Dow will bring the matter before the arbitration committee of the board and will probably cause some official action on the question of whether or not a corner in pork is being worked here. Meantime the broker intends to myrrow to bring in the pork provided prices are higher and to charge against Dow the balance over and above the per cent. the balance over and above the per cent which his margin expires.

AN ODE—TO A DYING MULE.

O mule, dost feel the dread approach of death?
Dost feel thy life is freeting fast away?
Dost note it in thy short and labored breath?
And in thy failing vision? O mule, say
Thou standest by the awful river's brink,
And ere thou cross it to return no more
Turn back thy thoughts and of thy past life think.
O dreadful mule, thy day of glory's o'er;
No more wilt thou give vent to Joyous squeals,
No more wilt thou give vent to Joyous squeals,
No more thy eyes will gleam with mad delight,
as some poor devil gets too near thy heels
And thou less it and kickst him out of sight,
Thou soon wilt be a corpse, and safe't will be
Thy heels to tickle; aye, thy tall to Jerk;
And folks will do, it with impumity—
Thou'll not be able to get in thy work.
O mule, for many years I've feared thy feet,
But now thou art too weak to give a kick,
O mule, thou mayst have heard revenge is sweet,
And, mule, thou art so very weak and sick
I deem it safe e'en now to yank thy tall;
I'll do it, Jule, that thou the pain may feel
Of having me within thy reach, and fail
From lack of power to hit me with thy heel.
See, I draw bear. Thou must be willd with rage
At my presumption and thy impotence.

Doctor, was I run ever by a stage?
Kicked forty rods, eh? Stopped sgainst a fence
Doctor, my solemn oath I charge you hear—
Never again will I be so misled;
Agray mule's beels I never will go near
Until the mule has twenty years been dead.

A PROMINENT merchant of Holly Springs Missis ppi, writes under date of November 19, 1877: "Tutt's pills are doing mighty won-

THE DEAD ACTRESS.

Sketch of Her Career—She Rises from the Humble Position of Bar-Maid In a London Tap-Room by Persevering Study and Determination.

ried Life-Her Divorce from Lee ton, the Actor-Who is to Get Her Money?

New York Times, Wednesday: Further etails of the death of Miss Adelaide Neilson details of the death of Miss Adelaide Neilson received from London state that the actress was driving in the Bois de Bonlogne on Saturday evening, when she was seized with sudden illness, and was conveyed to the nearest restaurant, where she died. Her body will be buried in Brompton cemetery, London, at the end of the week. A dispatch from Paris says that a post-mortem examination attributes the death of Miss Neilson to dropsy of the heart, accelerated by extreme dropey of the heart, accelerated by extreme indigestion. The mournfully sudden death of Miss Neilson calls to mind many facts of her personal and dramatic history, which were only known to her intimate friends and acquaintances, but which, now that she has faished her career, may be properly given to be public, and will assist those to whom the secret of her remarkable success on the stage has never been disclosed in forming a juster judgment of the actress and the woman. The rematic lists and other authorities give be age as thirty, her birthplace as Saragossa, Spain, and state that her father was a Spanish artist, and her mother an English lady of gentle birth. All this is only the tinsel and gentle birth. All this is only the tinsel and spangle of current biography. Her exact age is unknown, but it was probably between thirty-three and thirty-five, and her birth-place is equally uncertain. Her parentage was of very humble description, and her first appearance before the outside world was as a Lindon bar-maid, serving her employer's customers with a grace that won her many admirers. Ambitious and industrious, she sought the opportunity to rise to a higher position. A gentleman of very good family, but of moderate means, attracted by her beauty and vivacity, offered to educate her for the stage. Miss Neilson was under training for several years, studying toward the end under the direction of J. M. Bellew, probably the most accomolished elecutionist of the last fity years in England, whose readings in this country will England, whose readings in this country will be well remembered. Bellew has left it on the record that Miss Neilson was by no means an apt scholar. Her memory was seither quick nor retentive, and her powers of appre-nession were sluggish. He spent nearly a year in teaching her to speak the lines of "Juliet." He had to tell her when to ruse her hand, when to drop it; she was like clock-work, and had to be adjusted to certain ges-

Shakespearean and stage lib.ary. She was not egotistic or conceited; she studied practical stage business as indefatigably as a stage manager. Last winter, speaking of these qualities, a near friend of hers said: "This woman is not a popular by any and the second of t woman is not r genius by any means. But she is the most painstaking, careful, thorough and industrious retress that ever gave the

impression of being spontaneous in all her stage movements." And unless one studied her closely she did give the impression of being charged with emotion and impulse, passion and impetuosity. But her subtle inerpretations were often measured and carefully elaborated rather than spoutaneous. So this girl, with a reputation for fitful brilhancy, intense passion, spontaneous pathos was exactly the antipodes of all these thing -plodding, patient, persevering, a little dull, but carried forward to success by an unfaltering ambition and a steadfast deter-mination to win same and fortune. Her mination to win isme and fortune. Her early successes were not remarkable, for she had no flashes, such as take houses by storm, until after she learned to create them by skillful manipulation of means; but she had a low, soft, melodious voice and a beauty of person that went very far to redeem a little awkwardness. Her career in London was fairly successful. Her great sources of income and her principal artistic triumpha were American. She visited this country six times, appearing here for the first time in the fall of 1872, and although it is not positively known weat amounts she carried away cach time, it is known that thirty-seven thousand dollars s known that thirty-seven thousand dollars is the smallest sum ever setted in a single season, while one of her series of perform-

ances gave her a net result of nearly fifty thousand dollars. Miss Neilson must have cleared in this country, during her six trips, about two hundred and fifty thousand doltars. She did not take all of this amount out of the country, however. Is 1872 and 1873, when real estate was at its highest and real estate speculation was rampant, she was persuaded to invest about forty thousand doltars. lars in up-town property. This was just be-fore the panic. The collapse came, real es-tate went down, and in the depression that followed Miss Neilson became alarmed, and closed out in the summer of 1877 at a loss, it followed Miss Neilson became alarmed, and closed out in the summer of 1877 at a loss, it is understood, including lawyers' fees, of about fifty thousand dollars. Even with this loss her fortune must still have reckoned at about two bundred thousand dollars, trespective of jewelry and wardrobe; and it will be an interesting queetion to whom it will pass. She had no blood relatives so far as known in this country, and there are, consequently, no known heirs of consanguinity. Miss Neilson was married ten or twelve years ago to a Mr. Philip Lee, as Eaglishman. The bunton was an unhappy one; and is 1877 she obtained a divorce from Mr. Lee in one of the courts of this city. Naturally, with her beauty and fame, she has had many suitors for her hand since then, and among them was an officer who stands high in the British naval service, and is a member of the household of the prises of Walks. This exercises the say by a hearty use of the wire with the property of the prises of Walks. This exercises the say by a hearty use of the wire with the loss of the wire of the prises of Walks. This exercises the say by a hearty use of the wire wire that by by a hearty use of the wire of the wire of the wire of the wire were in a high state of the wire of the wire were in a high state of the wire of the wire were the bay by a hearty use of the wire were the bay by a hearty use of the wire of the was an officer who stands high in the British naval service, and is a member of the household of the prince of Wale. This gentleman, somewhat Miss Neilson's senior, was infatuated with the actress, and made overtures of marriage to her. The sffair came to the ears of the prince, who istimated to the cars of the prince of Wales. Neilson the wide of the whip in the brief interval before the larger beast's second attack. This was directed at Drayton's abdomen, the wide-open jaws being turned sideways so as to catch and tear open the cars of the prince of Wales.

him; as it is, I cannot; he would bore me to death in a year." Another suitor was more successful. It is known that in August last, just before she sailed for America, Miss Neilson was privately married, in London, to Mr. Edward Compton, the actor who supported her in leading parts last year. It thus appears that the question of the disposition of her fortune is a complicated and delicate one. It has been stated that the American divorce would not probably stand law in Eagland. Should this turn out to be so, should no heirs of blood present) themselves, and should it be ascertained that Mr. Lee has not since married, the question may lead to a long litigation between Mr. Lee and Mr. not since married, the question may lead to a long litigation between Mr. Lee and Mr. Compton, who will, of course, assert his claims, and Miss Neilson's hard-earned for-

conditions of the inflammation the serum of the blood is forced through the walls of the vessels and the heart works in water. In persons whose hearts are enfeebled by any cause whatever, as by former disease or by an emotional habit, this malady will result an emotional habit, this malady will result from such exposures as in an ordinarily healthy person would produce only a common cold; and that, apparently, was the way it occurred here. Miss Neilson, an invalid already, had eaten heartily while out, it appears, and with a system somewhat overheated drove in the Bois, where, perhaps, the air of the cooler alleys proved a too sudden transition of temperature and initiated the congestion of the heart, which, in the course of the night, went to a fatal extent. Two doctors saw her in the afternoon, and each regarded the trouble apparently as a mere doctors saw her in the atternoon, and each regarded the trouble apparently as a mere result of imprudence in eating—an indigestion. Neither imagined the real cause of trouble, and thus the time was lost in which treatment might have been effective, for proper steps taken at the hour when the doctors were first called would, in all likelihood, have saved her lite."

FISBBACK'S FLURRY

In Our Reighboring State Across the Biver - He Claims to be Haking Votes for His Amendment,

And That the Scheme of Repudintio

Special correspondence of the Globe-Democrat from Little Rock, August 16th: Wm. M Fishback, anthor of the famous amendment which is creating such a stir throughout the which is creating such a stir throughout the State, was in town recently and was interviewed by your correspondent. Fishback resides in Sebastian county, where he has a plantation and other valuable property. He is a politician in the true sense of the word, and has represented his county in the legislature for several terms. He has also held many incrative offices of one kind and another, and it is charged has acted first with this party and then with that. He says he is a Democrat now.

He voted for the ordinance of secession, but afterward perceived the error of his way

less won considerable support for it.
"What are the chances for the amend

"You are taking an active part in the ca "Oh, yes. I am speaking all the time. bave an engagement, or appointment, from this time until September 5th for nearly every day or night. Senator Garland and myself have discussed the question jointly at several points, with most happy results, as I people should understand the matter thoroughly. In the northwest we have such speakers as Hoss. Alf Wilson, Dinsmore, Crump and others, and the people are very enthusiastic for the amendment. In some parts of the State we have not made the canvass that ought to have been made. Still, I think there can be no doubt of the result."

think there can be no doubt of the result."

"Then Arkansas will vote to go into the repudiating business?"

"Well, that depends upon how one looks at the matter. Repudiation has been used as a sort of scarecrow to frighten voters from the support of the amendment. I have not time to go into a general discussion of the measure and all the ground it covers. I believe the people of this State are wide-awake and intelligent, and know what they are about, notwithstanding the clamor raised by political hucksters."

"Then you are fully convinced that the amendment will carry at the election on Sep-

An Athlete Belonging to Coup's Circus Company in Fiercely Attacked by a Hyenn, and is Beverely Bitten and Turn

Winchester. Va., August 16.—As the street parade of Coup's circus, which was to show here to-night, was being organized about eight o'clock this morning, a terrible accident happened. Charles Drayton, a Herculean-framed gymnast, and whose specialty in the show was to be fired from a cannon to a trapezs, but who also exhibited along the line of march in a cage of hyenas, had just entered the latter in his spangled tights, and no weapon but a heavy rawhide whip. The iron door was securely locked and the key taken back to the tent. No sooner had it been curried thither by the man, who had blood vessels had been torn. The muscles of the injured limbs will be permanently in-jured, even if he survives. He was subse-quently removed to the Hart hotel and a de-tail made from the company to nurse him.

TORPID LIVER. es of Appetite, Naussa, bor in in the Head, with a dull back part. Pain under the shoul ity of temper, Low spirits, Loss of tability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeting of having neclocial some duty, weariness, Dissiness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headsche, Restlement at hight, highly colored Urine.

IF THERE WARNINGS ARE URHERDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED TUTT'S FILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one does effects such a change of feeting as to automak the sufferer.

They Increase the Appelle, and came the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nearished, and by their Testic Action on the Digestive Granus. Hereilan Street

Will Receive the support of the People by a Large Majority,

but afterward perceived the error of his way and allied himself with the Union element. For the past two or three months he has been canvassing the State in behalf of his amend-ment, and, as h is a fire speaker, has doubt-

"What are the chances for the amendment?" we queried.
"On, it will carry by a large majority."
"Where will it gain the most support?"
"That's a hard question. It has friends, and lots of them, in every county in the State. The northwest will go solidly for it. The southern part of the State will give it a big vote, too. I don't see but that it will sweep meanly every portion of Arkansas."
"But its opponents say it is open repudiation, and that every vote cast for it is a vote to ruin the credit of the State."
"That's mere talk—or rubbish, rather.

"That's mere talk—or rubbish, rather. The State has no right to pay unjust debts, especially when the people are taxed to death as they now are. The truth is, you will find the tax paying masses favoring the will find the tax paying masses favoring the measure, and the men who pay little or no taxes at all opposing it. There may be exceptions, of course, but that is the way the case stands at present. I claim the amendment will benefit the people in relieving them of the payment of a lot of unjust debts."

"Ian't the canvass getting pretty hot?"

"Yes, it is. The opposition are rallying all their forces, and are resorting to every all their forces, and are resorting to every trick and device they can conceive to hood wink and blind the people. But they will find in the end it won't win."

amendment will carry at the election on Sep-tember 6th."

"By what sort of majority?"
"By from forty to fifty thousand."

HORRIBLE.

been curried thither by the man, who had been the only one in view of the animals, exto the ears of the prince, who istimated to the ears of the prince, who istimated to the ears of the prince, who istimated to the ears of the prince must lake his own course about recognizing them afterward. Miss Neilson declined the honor, however, giving her reason in these words, peculiarly those of woman:

"If I respected the man fees, I would marry him; as it is, I cannot; he would prove the expense of a terribly lacerated and the would prove the expense of a terribly lacerated only at the expens

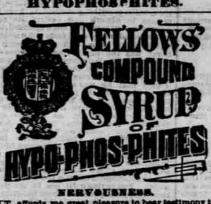
SARATORA, August 20.—The national but association to day adopted a resolution that Boston.

See that the manifestance of law choiced as for the manifestance of law choiced as for the manifestance of law choiced as for the manifestance of law choiced as the manifestance of law choiced as for the three manifestance of law choiced as for the manifestance of law choiced as for the manifestance of law choiced as for the suppose and literature in Custom the longitude as sailt of the first city of the death was droppy of the heart. Powerson, N. H. August 20.—Rev., the complete of the choice of the complete of the suppose of the complete of the choice of the choice of the complete of the choice of the choice

A Noted Divine says: Dr. TUTT's Dear Sir; For tan years Liave been a martyr to Dynpopela, Constitution and Prise. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appeales, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gons, and have gained forty pounds fissh. They are worth their weight in gold Ray. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, My.

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me pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really
good in cases for which it is intended, when so many
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